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### AMOY.

#### HISTORY OF THE YEAR 1920.

Mr. A. H. Harris, Commissioner of Customs at Amoy, in his annual report for last year, writes—

General conditions prevailing in South Fukien during the greater part of the year cannot be said to have materially improved. Interprovincial warfare, local disturbances, imposition of irregular taxes, and administrative instability have again combined to produce the same set of handicaps and obstacles to trade that have been mentioned in reports for previous years. Various country districts have been the scenes of fierce fighting and murderous destruction, particularly Amoy which was twice severely handled by the military in occupation. At Changchow the Southerners remained in command until the end of the year. General Chen Ching-ming who used the town as his headquarters, left with the major part of his army in August to oppose the Kwangsi forces invading Fukien from the south. The story of his successful campaign does not concern this report, but it is worthy of note that the inhabitants of Changchow are from all points of view, fully appreciative of the benefits derived from the civic and administrative reforms which were inaugurated, albeit at their expense, during the regime of General Chen.

In Amoy proper the year has passed rather uneventfully. Of public undertakings, the construction of a main road running through the chief of the city may be mentioned, while not yet completed, the scheme is well under way. The cost of the road is estimated at \$200,000, which includes indemnities to landlords for demolished house property. The question of providing modern roads to the outlying suburbs is also engaging the minds of the authorities. The Amoy-Changchow railway, of which the trunk line has never been completed beyond Kiangtingkiao, some 30 li distant from Amoy, and which was practically suspended in the autumn of 1918, but rolling stock had seriously damaged and the roadway was generally in a bad state. In 1920, on the removal of military pressure, an effort was made to re-suscitate traffic. The railway opened in December with trains running as far as Tsaitien, a distance of 23 li only, but with assured prospects of extending traffic early in 1921. The way to Kiangtingkiao. So far the railway has not materially assisted the development of the port, inasmuch as it does not at present connect Amoy with Changchow itself, which is our chief inland producing and distributing centre. When, however, funds permit (the building of an iron bridge over the North River at Kiangtungkiao promises to be an expensive piece of engineering), and the railway in time even reaches inland beyond Changchow and up to the coalfields near Lungyenchow, the whole undertaking would then certainly aid to the prosperity of Amoy and district. It is by the opening up of remunerative works on roads, railways, canals, mines, etc., that the problem of the reduction of provincial armies can also be satisfactorily and usefully adjusted.

Administratively, the year has been a successful one. Outward transit pass regulations, with bond, hitherto non-existent, have been introduced, also a complete set of quarantine regulations, and are all working successfully. Thanks are due to the Superintendent of Customs and to the Consular Body for their co-operation. The appointment of a Port Health Officer has been officialised. The Coast Inspector has approved of a new and up-to-date set of harbour regulations, and these now await Inspectorate sanction to come into force. At the Native Customs the vexed question of local tariffs, varying at each station in the district, with their many and complicated fees, has at long last been tackled and happily and peacefully settled. With the goodwill of Mr. How Wei Yen, the Superintendent, and in consultation with the Tea Guilds and the Chamber of Commerce, a union tariff-duty and tonnage charges only—has been negotiated. The task in view of past experiences was a light one, and I am indebted to a local concern, and particularly to Mr. Surpise of the Native Customs, for their co-operation.

During the summer three Russians appeared at Changchow, where they were received by Commandant Chen Ching-ming. Shortly after their arrival considerable quantities of Bolshevik literature began to appear, not all of which was locally printed. The matter was taken up by the Amoy Consular Body, and after a short time the Russians passed on—where to is not known. No active mischief appears to have been achieved, but seed was sown which must not be lost sight of.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
The new bunding works at Shihma have made but little progress during the year. Still, progress is being made, however slowly. In Shihma itself also the spirit of reform is manifest, a large number of old dilapidated buildings having been demolished, and two large, wide roads, with modern shops on either side, are in course of construction. No attention appears yet to have been given to river conservancy. Two large sandbanks obstruct the approach to Shihma, both of which could be removed, or at least controlled, without meeting with any engineering difficulty. A long-standing practice, peculiar to Amoy, is that all goods going to intra-district ports by junk are covered by a Maritime Customs duty-paid passport. This practice originated it is impossible to say, but its effect is to prevent the Native Customs from deriving that revenue which it is justly entitled to and which is paid at the neighbouring ports of Swatow and Foochow. The results of its operation may be traced by, for instance, the enormous quantity of cigarettes imported here through the Maritime Customs, as compared with Foochow, a considerable portion of which is forwarded to supply those centres which ordinarily should be supplied from Foochow. Until this anomaly is removed the revenue collected by the Amoy Native Customs cannot be

(Continued at foot of next column.)

### INTERPORT CRICKET.

#### SOME THOUGHTS ON THE RECENT MATCH.

(By a Correspondent in the "N.C. DAILY NEWS.")

On paper, Shanghai gained a somewhat overwhelming victory over Hongkong in the Interport Cricket match just concluded. It must be admitted, however, that Shanghai had most of the luck and the winning of the toss undoubtedly meant winning the match. The cricket ground at the Shanghai first innings was as good as any fast wicket is likely to be on this turf, but on the second day it was very bad, in fact almost dangerous. It had crumbled badly and the little drop of rain overnight helped to make matters worse. Had Hongkong won the toss and scored 50 to 200 runs there is little doubt Shanghai would have had to work hard to win. Shanghai although stronger in batting had no fast bowler of the class of Hawke or Davis but this was counterbalanced by O'Hara who is easily the best bowler on either side. In fact he is probably the best left hand bowler we have seen in the Far East during the last 20 years.

#### SHANGHAI'S BATSMEN.

Shanghai's large score was chiefly due to the batting of Capt. Barrett and Ollerdesen, in company with what is said to be the record individual score in these matches the former made five mistakes and did not give an actual chance until he had made 140. He was guilty, however, of at least one stroke which should have sent him back to the pavilion. Ollerdesen's innings was delightful as ever to watch. He is prone to drive the ball over mid-off's head instead of along the ground but his hitting was crisp and timing excellent. Muril also played as splendid innings and his defence against Hawke or Davis was as good as anything seen in the match.

#### HONGKONG'S BEAUTIFUL FIELDING.

The Hongkong bowlers had a long and trying ordeal. Hawke or Davis was untiring and howled with little luck. A lot of runs were scored off him on the leg side, and it seemed as if he were trying to bowl the outstrokes whereas he appeared to swing in slightly on occasions. Reid bowled very steadily and always required watching. The visitors' fielding on the first day was first class. Sayer, Bagnall and Webster saved many runs on the off side and did a lot of work which was really worth watching. Curiously enough on the second day both Sayer and Bagnall dropped easy catches but these mistakes luckily made very little difference to the score.

#### O'HARA HARD TO MEET.

The batting of the Hongkong team failed badly against O'Hara who, on a bad wicket, made the ball come very quickly off the pitch and frequently popped up easily. He kept a perfect length and would have bothered the best of batsmen. The Shanghai fielding in this innings surprised everyone and was quite above the average. Muril, O'Hara and Ollerdesen all made excellent catches and the ground fielding was safe, if not brilliant.

#### A SOAKED WICKET.

Following on, Hongkong batted on a wicket which had been thoroughly soaked during the night. Sayer, Bagnall and Bunnell all played well but at no time looked really dangerous. O'Hara again bowled well and was well backed up by Leach, Allison and Hansell appeared innocuous on the slow wicket which required a bowler who could spin the ball. The Shanghai fielding in this innings deteriorated to the real Saturday afternoon half-drawn Hongkong. But for some reason the length of the Hongkong would have had some difficulty in reaching a total of 100.

#### THE VISITOR'S PERENNIAL DIFFICULTY.

As usual, it is necessary to point out the difficulty the visiting side has to select a representative side. With Hawke and Pearce in the visiting side Shanghai would have had to all the way. The Shanghai Selection Committee had a most difficult task, but their choices have been justified. Decks batted for 15 minutes for 9 and helped to give us an invaluable start, but he was hardly a success behind the wicket. The selectors probably took a chance they will not willingly take again.

### A GALLANT RESCUE.

#### REVENUE CRUISER'S OFFICERS SAVE SAILOR'S LIFE.

The Navy is notoriously silent and neither are the members of other sea services given to talking overmuch of happenings outside their everyday routine. Thus it is remarkable the N.C. Daily News that the particulars of a gallant deed of some days ago have only just come to notice. The Customs revenue cruiser *Zwilling* was lying at her moorings down the river, with a strong tide running, when a sailor was working in the rigging lost his hold and fell overboard. The boat for aid was immediately answered from different parts of the ship by two officers, Second Engineers A. S. Russell and V. B. Glover, who, each unknown to the other, immediately dived overboard, fully dressed and swam to the man's aid. Between the two, the sailor was seen got back to safety, not much the worse for his experience and profoundly grateful to the officers for their promptitude and gallantry.

Particulars of the incident have been sent to Peking, with a strong recommendation that recognition be given to Messrs. Russell and Glover.

said to bear any true relation to the volume of junk-borne goods at the port. The introduction of the tariff tariff throughout the district, which took place on the 1st August, has been much appreciated by the Chinese merchants and the junk people, abolishing, as it does, the whole conglomeration of fees, which was a source of irritation to everyone concerned. Cases of piracy continue to be reported, especially from the Shihma and Anhui districts.

### MR. YOURIN'S WORK IN PEKING.

#### CHINA AND THE FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC.

HARBIN, May 25th.  
During his stay in Harbin en route to Chita, Mr. Yourin, Chairman of the Mission of the Far Eastern Republic to China, was interviewed by the Dalia correspondent. Regarding the work of his mission in Peking, Mr. Yourin said: "After the overthrow of the Anfu Party the Chinese Government began to give to my political activities due consideration. At the beginning the enemies of New Russia were striving by every means to hinder the establishment of our friendly relations. The Chinese Government, under the influence of interested Powers, nearly came to end the negotiations with me. However, the relations gradually improved and about a month or so ago they assumed a definite form."

#### THE DRAFTED TRADE AGREEMENT.

From the time of the appeal of the Far Eastern Republic to the world in general and China in particular, the negotiations have been considered official. The draft trade agreement, presented by me, is not a mere test, and although called a "Trade Agreement," it embraces all questions of our relations, particularly those respecting consular representation, navigation in the Sungari, the status of Russians in the Chinese Eastern Railway zone in connexion with the abolition of extra-territoriality, etc.

#### CHINA'S ATTITUDE FAVOURABLE.

"China's attitude towards the late Constituent Assembly was most favourable and it was repeatedly stated that the Assembly was the real representative body expressing the sentiment of the people of the Far East. The changes in the Cabinet of China will not affect the negotiations. The conclusion of a treaty is very popular with all classes of Chinese people. Besides, the foreign policy of China will not undergo any radical change as long as Dr. Yen, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, retains his office."

#### AMERICA INTERESTED TOO.

"Among the Powers interested in the Far Eastern Republic it is necessary to point out America. During my sojourn in Peking, the Americans showed a keen interest in Russia. The American Minister, Mr. Crane, who is leaving for America, declared some time ago his desire to go by way of Soviet Russia in order to get acquainted personally with life in revolutionary Russia to-day. The American mission of Major Abbott, who recently went to Chita, is a result of the note of the Constituent Assembly handed by me to the American Minister, who had it immediately cabled to Washington. The departure of our mission for America may be considered as a certainty."

#### THE CHANGING JAPANESE ATTITUDE.

"Lately the Japanese have changed their attitude towards my activities and have become more friendly. At the farewell dinner given by me to representatives of the Peking Press, the Japanese journalists declared that the Young Japan was always in sympathy with the democratic movement not only in the Far Eastern Republic but also in Japan, and that it was against militaristic aggression."

#### THE HOSTILE FRENCH MINISTER.

"The most hostile attitude towards us was shown by the late French Minister, M. Boppe, who was an open enemy of the revolutionary Russia. He even went the length of protesting against the lease of a private residence by my mission. In spite of this, many French business men showed great interest in the potentialities in the Far Eastern Republic as evidenced by their visits to me."

#### ON THE EVE OF GREAT EVENTS.

In conclusion Mr. Yourin said: "We can declare without hesitation that we are on the eve of great events, which will finally stabilize our Young Republic. Our watchword is: peaceful intercourse with neighbouring countries. We shall give our real friends every chance of helping us to develop our republic."—Dalia Agency.

### AERIAL POSTAL SERVICES IN JAVA.

The *Java Dade* reports the following trial trips as having taken place between Batavia and Soerabaya for the establishment of a regular aerial postal service in Java. On April 20th three aeroplanes flew from Batavia to Soerabaya and on April 22nd two aeroplanes flew from Soerabaya to Batavia. The journey from Soerabaya to Batavia occupies 2½ hours and that from Batavia to Soerabaya 3½ hours. The distance from Soerabaya to Batavia is 120 kilometres or about double that between Amsterdam and London.

### TRADE DIFFICULTIES AT WUCHOW.

The *Canton Times* states that letters cancelling orders of goods have been received by the large business houses in the different cities of the provinces from their representatives at Wuchow, on account of the difficulties encountered in the carrying on of business when Wuchow is now under strict martial law. Among other reasons given by cancelling their orders are that the soldiers there are ruthless in plundering merchant vessels and the inefficient protection afforded by the Kwangsi militarists to the Cantonese merchants in Wuchow.

### THE SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

#### NEW PRAMUR GOVERNMENT. THREATENED MASSACRE OF JEWS.

VLADIVOSTOK, May 26th.  
The following U.S. Radio messages were received in Shanghai last week: "A new Priamur Government has been formed, and M. Merkuloff, chairman of the non-socialists organizations, has been nominated as President. The convocation of a constituent assembly for the Priamur is announced."  
Some of the militia made a determined stand at the docks, and the Kappelites only occupied the headquarters of the militia after evening considerable resistance, losing six killed and several wounded.  
Leaflets have been found in the streets, demanding a massacre of the Jews. M. Medvedeff, the former Premier of the Priamur, has been arrested.

#### THE NEW GOVERNMENT AT VLADIVOSTOK.

VLADIVOSTOK, May 26th.  
The Bolshevik members of the late Administration are hiding on board the American cruiser, it is rumoured. The Kappel troops have nominated a new Government of the Maritime Province, headed by M. Merkuloff, leader of the non-socialists. A Constituent Assembly of the Maritime Province will be convoked.  
The new militia force, consisting of Kappelites, will be allowed to retain their arms, but the Japanese will disarm the remainder of the Kappel troops, in accordance with the terms of the Russo-Japanese Peace Agreement.

After the suppression of the Vladivostok revolution of 5th April, 1920, an agreement was signed between the Japanese Government and the Zemstvo, the then Government of the Maritime Province, providing that no Russian armed troops should be allowed within a zone of 30 kilometres from the Japanese garrisons, with the exception of a certain number of Russian police militia whom the Japanese allowed to remain.  
The Kappel troops in and around Vladivostok are variously estimated to number from six to ten thousand men, under the command of General Molchanoff. The militia number 1,000, of whom about 400 are in Vladivostok.

### THE CHINESE PREMIER AND THE PRESS.

The Prime Minister, General Chin, entertained the majority of the Chinese newspaper editors and news agency correspondents in the Oriental Hotel, Peking, on May 25th. The function was attended by chief secretaries and departmental chiefs of the Cabinet. Regarding the Chinese political situation, the Prime Minister made the following brief statement (read by the Cabinet Secretary, Mr. Hsia): "In spite of occasional misunderstandings the Government has received both moral and intellectual assistance and advice from the Press, and it is sincerely hoped that in the reorganization of the country, the Press will render advice and counsel to the Administration in the future for the benefit of the country and people. Regarding the Chinese political situation, the Government between the three High Inspecting Commissioners and the Prime Minister in Peking and Tientsin have been most successful, and it is to be hoped they will produce good results in course of time."

There were altogether two hundred and nine journalists at the Premier's dinner, including press representatives from nineteen provinces who have come to the Capital to attend the third National Press Congress of China.

### MODERNISING THE CHINESE STAGE.

#### A PROFESSOR'S ROUND-THE-WORLD TRIP.

Dr. Sung Chun-fang, Professor of the Government University of Peking, who went to Europe and America last year to study modern theatrical art at his own expense, has returned to China after travelling through the United States, France, England, Germany, Jugoslavia, Austria and Czechoslovakia. When interviewed, Dr. Sung said that previous to his departure on his tour, he used to write articles for the foreign and vernacular journals in the Capital about Chinese plays, and on his tour his sole aim has been to study modern European and American theatrical art with a view to adaptation to the Chinese stage. Dr. Sung does not aim at abolishing the ancient plays of the Chinese, but to introduce modern theatrical art as an important educative influence upon reorganization and reconstruction in China. The Civil Governor of Kiangsu recently expressed deep concern to the Central Government authorities regarding the movements of Dr. Sung. The famous Chinese playwright says the officials had been misled by the Government detectives who are accustomed to setting up labour or Russian Bolshevik bogey for the purpose of attaining their own ends. The trip needs no refutation. The Professor adds that there is not the slightest political agitation on his part.

### WHAT YOUR EYES TELL.

If your distant vision is clear, if you can read continuously without pain or discomfort, if your eyes never burn, ache, water or feel irritated, and you have few or no headaches, emit immediate concern about your eyes. If, on the contrary, any of the above symptoms annoy you, at least have your eyes examined. Glasses may give you unexpected comfort on required occasions. The Refracting Chamber of The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Refracting & Manufacturing Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road, Central, is at your service, and you can rest assured that glasses will not be recommended unless needed.—Adv.



# AN UNCOMPLETED CONTRACT JUDGMENT FOR \$11,000. A QUESTION OF EXCHANGE RATE.

An undefended action came before the acting Chief Justice (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz), yesterday, in which the only point of interest was as to the rate of exchange on which judgment should be given for a liability incurred in sterling.

The plaintiffs were Messrs. Norman Clarke, Dunlop & Company, of London, and the defendants were Messrs. Lim & Hunt of Des Voeux Road, Hongkong. Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston) represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. G. R. Haywood, who had represented the defendants, notified the Registrar that he had no further instructions in the case. The defendants were not present.

The statement of claim said that the defendants had refused to take up the documents or to pay the purchase price of a quantity of worsted stockings and hosiery ordered by them in 1920 under three separate contracts. Payment of £11,000 sterling was claimed.

Mr. Jenkin said that the claim was made upon three c.i.f. contracts. Documents, including four months bills, were tendered to the defendants for acceptance but were dishonoured. The plaintiffs were, he submitted, entitled to payment of the purchase price with interest and charges.

Mr. F. T. H. Bunje, said he was the agent of the plaintiffs in the Colony, and carried on business in the office of Mr. H. M. H. Nemazee, Prince's Building. The witness gave formal evidence as to documents.

Mr. M. H. Turner, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston, proved that notice of trial had been given, and a statement of claim served.

His Honour: What has happened to the goods?

Mr. Jenkin said that they were held by the banks who had financed the transaction.

His Honour: I see you claim the equivalent of £11,000 in Hongkong dollars.

Mr. Jenkin: Yes.

His Honour: What rate do you ask for?

Mr. Jenkin: It is usually given at the current rate, at the date of judgment.

His Honour: Is that correct?

Mr. Jenkin: I am not sure that it is in accordance with the latest decisions at Home. I do not know to what extent you would make them apply to this Colony, where all contracts are on exchange.

His Honour: I can't give judgment in sterling, can I?

Mr. Jenkin: No.

In reply to his Honour counsel said that a judgment based on the rate at the date of breach would work considerable hardship in this Colony.

His Honour: I think I had better give you judgment in the amount of dollars to be ascertained by the Registrar. If he has any difficulty he can refer the matter back to me.

Judgment was entered accordingly.

# "COME DOWN IN THE WORLD."

## EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH VAGRANCY.

Joseph Neal, was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with being a vagrant.

Inspector Blackman, who prosecuted, said the chaplain in charge of the Mission to Seamen, refused to have anything more to do with the defendant. The Harbour Master asked that the defendant be sent to the House of Detention until such time as work could be found for him. The defendant used to be an engineer on a river boat. He was a man of good antecedents who had come down in the world.

The Magistrate made an order for the defendant's admission to the House of Detention.

# BURGLAR BREAKS HIS NECK.

Early on Sunday morning, thieves broke into the house of a Chinese merchant. Two men seized the householder whilst the remainder of the gang searched the premises and collected about \$250 in notes. On an alarm being given by other inmates of the house, the robbers made a dash for the verandah; three slid down the drain-pipe to the street, but one man missed his hold, fell, and broke his neck. The police, on arrival, removed the body to the mortuary. Death appeared to have been instantaneous.

Seven districts of the province of Shensi are reported by the retiring Tachun to be still in the hands of Sun Yat Sen's men.

# ALLEGED TRAFFIC IN GIRLS. "ASSEMBLED" IN GRAHAM STREET.

A charge arising out of an effort to deal with local immoral traffic was heard by Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon. A Chinese was charged with harbouring three girls, knowing them to be intended for life in places of ill-fame.

Mr. C. Farebrother Mason defended. Mr. W. Schofield, on behalf of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, said that it came to the knowledge of Inspector Murphy that three girls were being harboured at 43, Graham Street, and were about to be taken to Siam. The girls said the defendant was in charge of them; and it was clear that they had been assembled there from various parts of the country. They said at first that they were three sisters but afterwards admitted that that was only what they had been instructed to say, and that they did not know one another.

The evidence of the girls was then taken and it was very contradictory and unsatisfactory.

Mr. Mason said the defendant was only a lodger in the house, and the principal tenant, who had absconded, was the person most probably concerned. "It is the usual police method," said Mr. Mason, "the man they want having gone, they punish on the nearest person. My client is perfectly innocent."

The Magistrate said he would not be too sure of that, but at any rate the evidence was insufficient to convict.

Mr. Schofield mentioned that his principal witness, the defendant's "kept woman," could not be found.

The defendant was discharged.

# PIRERAGE IN THE HARBOUR. SHARP SENTENCES IMPOSED.

At the Magistracy, before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with receiving stolen property, 100 pen knives.

Sergeant Lane said the defendant was searched in Canton Road on Sunday and the knives were found tied up in his girdle. When charged at the Police Station, he declared that he bought them from a coolie for \$3. As the knives were worth at least 30 cents each, the witness did not believe his story and took him to the various shops alongside the wharves to make enquiries. The knives were identified as part of the cargo of the *Malacca Maru*, one case having been broken open and several hundreds of knives stolen.

The defendant was convicted.

Sergt. Vincent produced the defendant's finger prints to prove a previous conviction, but in spite of this the defendant stubbornly denied that he had been to jail before.

The Magistrate: All right, we will show you your photo.

When Sergt. Vincent produced the defendant's photo, he said "Oh, only that one time."

Sentence of six months' imprisonment was passed.

In the same court, a coolie who was seen breaking open a bale of fish on a Japanese steamer was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

# THE LIANG KWANG TROUBLE.

The Government, says a Peking vernacular paper, has received a telegram from General Lu Yung-tung, dated May 2nd, describing the situation in his province. The telegram says that the total numbers of troops in his province are as follows:—20 battalions in Wuchow, under the command of General Chao Ping-kun; the Occupation Commission; 10 battalions in Huai-chi under the command of General Liu Chi-lu; 5 battalions in Shantung; 15 battalions in Chingchow and Lienchow under the command of General Ma Chi; and 30 battalions in Nanning, Hangshien, and Kueishien. In comparison, says General Lu, the number of troops sent by the Canton Government to the front is 10,000 more than can be sent out by his province. It will be remembered that some time ago General Lu Yung-tung, son of General Lu Xiang-shan, was sent to Fengtien with costly presents to invite the co-operation of General Chang Tsielin, and he was well entertained. Now General Chang sends his son General Chang Chi-hung to proceed to Kwangsi with presents to assure General Lu of the goodwill of the Military Inspector-General. General Lu has instructed all officials and people to accord the distinguished guest a hearty welcome.

# TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

9.30 a.m., June 6th.

Low pressure area covering the N. China Sea. A depression may be forming in the neighbourhood of Balintang Channel.

# THE CENOTAPH. WREATHS FROM THE COLONIES.

On the occasion of the unveiling of the Cenotaph by His Majesty the King on the 11th of November last, it was arranged that wreaths should be laid on behalf of the Governments and peoples of the several Colonies and Protectorates. For this purpose the various Colonies and Protectorates were arranged in four groups; and the following gentlemen, who have for long periods rendered eminent service in the Empire, consented to represent each a group and to deposit a wreath on behalf of the Colonies, etc., included in it:—

- (1) Sir G. R. Le Hunt, G.C.M.G., The West Indian Colonies, Bermuda, Falkland Islands, and St. Helena.
- (2) Sir Frank Swettenham, G.C.M.G., The Eastern and Pacific Colonies and Protectorates.
- (3) The Right Honourable Sir F. J. D. Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., The West African and Mediterranean Colonies.
- (4) Sir J. Hayes Sadler, K.C.M.G., C.B., The East African and South African Colonies and Protectorates.

We have received from the Colonial Secretariat a copy of a photograph of the wreath. In the "Eastern and Pacific Colonies and Protectorates" are represented the Governments and peoples of Ceylon, Hongkong, Malaya, Mauritius, Seychelles, Weihaiwei, Fiji, and the Pacific Islands.

# THE RAINFALL IN MAY.

The record of the rainfall at the Botanic Gardens, Hongkong, during the month of May, 1921, was as follows:—

1st	—
2nd	—
3rd	—
4th	3.32
5th	2.22
6th	1.65
7th	.41
8th	.18
9th	.16
10th	6.31
11th	1.49
12th	—
13th	—
14th	.18
15th	1.17
16th	1.73
17th	.35
18th	3.40
19th	.06
20th	.27
21st	—
22nd	2.54
23rd	.10
24th	4.21
25th	2.58
26th	.96
27th	1.91
28th	.88
29th	.02
30th	.04
31st	.31
Total	33.50 ins.

We learn that at Tyiam over 38 inches were registered during the month.

# ROYAL AIR FORCE MEMORIAL FUND.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF HONGKONG'S CONTRIBUTION.

The following letters have been received in acknowledgment of the contribution made by residents in Hongkong to the Royal Air Force Memorial Fund. The money was raised through the agency of the Hongkong Aero Club, and forwarded by H.E. the Governor at the end of January:—

21, Arlington St., S.W., I.

Dear Sir REGINALD STRAUB:—I write to convey to you the very warm thanks of the Committee of the Royal Air Force Memorial Fund for the generous donation contributed to the Fund by the residents in Hongkong.

The Committee hope that you will take proper opportunity of assuring the residents of the warm sense of their kindness which has been excited by this liberal contribution. And the Committee hope that the residents will, in so far as it may be possible, continue to give their valuable support to the Fund—I remain, yours faithfully,

(Sd.) HUGH CECIL,

(Chairman.)

7, Idlesleigh House, Caxton St., S.W. I.  
18th March, 1921.  
To Sir R. E. STRAUB, K.C.M.G.,  
Governor's House,  
Hongkong.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt this morning of your registered letter No. 108/1920, dated 29th January, 1921, enclosing a cheque for \$273 9s. 6d., being the amount subscribed by the residents of Hongkong.

Will you please accept on behalf of the Chairman and Committee of this Fund their very grateful thanks for your extremely handsome subscription, and we are the more grateful for this help, coming as it does from the remote parts of our Empire at a time when money is extremely difficult to obtain from the general public at home.

The Committee would be grateful if, through the Press or any other medium that you think fit, our thanks could be conveyed to as many of the kind donors as is possible.

I beg to enclose herewith our official receipt No. A 611.—I am, etc.,

(Sd.) W. E. S. BUNCE, Lt.-Col.

(Secretary Royal Air Force Memorial Fund.)

# THEATRICAL TOUR SEQUEL. INTERESTING CASE IN SHANGHAI. ADVANCE AGENT'S CLAIM.

An action arising out of the recent visit of the Denniston Players was heard in H.M. Supreme Court, at Shanghai, on May 31st, before his Honour Judge Skinner Turner. Plaintiff, Harry Neville, sued Messrs. William Armstrong, W. Gater, Charles E. Shepherd and Cecil McBain for the payment of G\$1,186 for travelling expenses and damages, and Mex\$ 483.30, salary alleged to be due.

Mr. H. D. Rodger appeared for plaintiff and Mr. H. Browett and Mr. J. G. Priestwood for defendants.

According to the statement of claim, the defendants organized and were the directors of Reynolds Denniston, Ltd., a company which went into voluntary liquidation on or about March 31st last. The company was formed for the purpose of bringing a company of actors to the Far East, and plaintiff was engaged as Advance Agent, and to play parts if required. Early in February, Mr. O. E. Shepherd notified members of the company that the company would have to go into liquidation, and defendants then offered to finance and take all risk of a North China and Shanghai tour, provided the players agreed to accept a reduction of 40 per cent. from their original contract salary. Plaintiff agreed to this reduction and undertook the duties of advance agent at Tientsin, Peking and Shanghai. He now claims Mex\$ 483.30, balance of salary due, being the contract salary of G\$75 per week less the 40 per cent. reduction agreed upon. The North China tour was arranged by defendants with a view to paying travelling expenses of the players to their respective destinations in America, in accordance with their contracts, defendants thus taking over the liability of Reynolds Denniston, Ltd., in this respect. In this connection plaintiff claimed G\$496 travelling expenses from Shanghai to New York. By reason of defendants' refusal to pay, plaintiff had been forced to remain in Shanghai with no opportunity of securing work in his profession, thereby suffering damages to the extent of G\$680.

## STATEMENT OF DEFENCE.

The defence was that plaintiff went on the North China tour on the same terms as the other players, viz., payment only for days when there were performances. Plaintiff had received all money due to him in respect of this tour. Further, defendants denied that by this arrangement they took over the liability of Reynolds Denniston, Ltd., for transportation of the players back to the United States, and they repudiated liability for plaintiff's travelling expenses. After deducting all expenses of the North China tour, there remained only \$1,085 available for the travelling expenses of the players. On March 25th, defendants offered plaintiff his passage to New York, but this plaintiff refused. Whilst denying any liability, defendants paid into court the sum of \$77.56, the maximum proportion of the sum of \$1,085 available to plaintiff in respect of his claim for travelling expenses.

In his opinion, Mr. Rodger emphasised that plaintiff was not engaged as an ordinary player, but as an "advance agent" to take parts if required.

His Lordship observed that the essential question, apart from matters of account, was as to whether plaintiff was entitled to a weekly salary as advance agent or whether he was entitled only to salary for the number of days on which he played with the company.

After some evidence had been taken the hearing was adjourned.

The local Chinese authorities at Harbin are protesting against the circulation of foreign bank notes there, especially "worthless Russian roubles" which the Japanese banks are alleged to be circulating.

According to the Japanese papers the management of the Imperial Theatre, Tokio, have signed contracts for Anna Pavlova and her company to appear in Tokio next autumn and negotiations are proceeding for visits by Mme. Galli Caruso the famous soprano and Enrico Caruso the great Italian tenor.

According to a Bombay message of May 17th there were at that date 5,000 P. & O. and British India docks workmen out on strike in Bombay, together with the employees of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's workshops. There was also a strike of employees of the China mills, which have lately changed ownership.

In a letter from Colombo, ex-Governor Harrison wrote to Manila:—"All these countries (Indo-China, Straits Settlements and India) are harder hit than the Philippine Islands by the business depression and by the exchange. India and the Straits Settlements, which were our models in the 'gold standard,' have twice as great a depreciation in the currency as we had."

The *Shanghai Mercury* states that an ocean tragedy is reported to have occurred on the N.Y.K. steamer *Kaga Maru* on her recent voyage from London. It is stated that one of the passengers, an English lady, either jumped or fell overboard while the ship was in the Indian Ocean. The tragedy occurred late at night and though the alarm was given and the boat stopped no trace of the woman could be found. It is further stated that she had been married to a Japanese student three days prior to her departure from London, and that her husband was also on board returning to Japan.

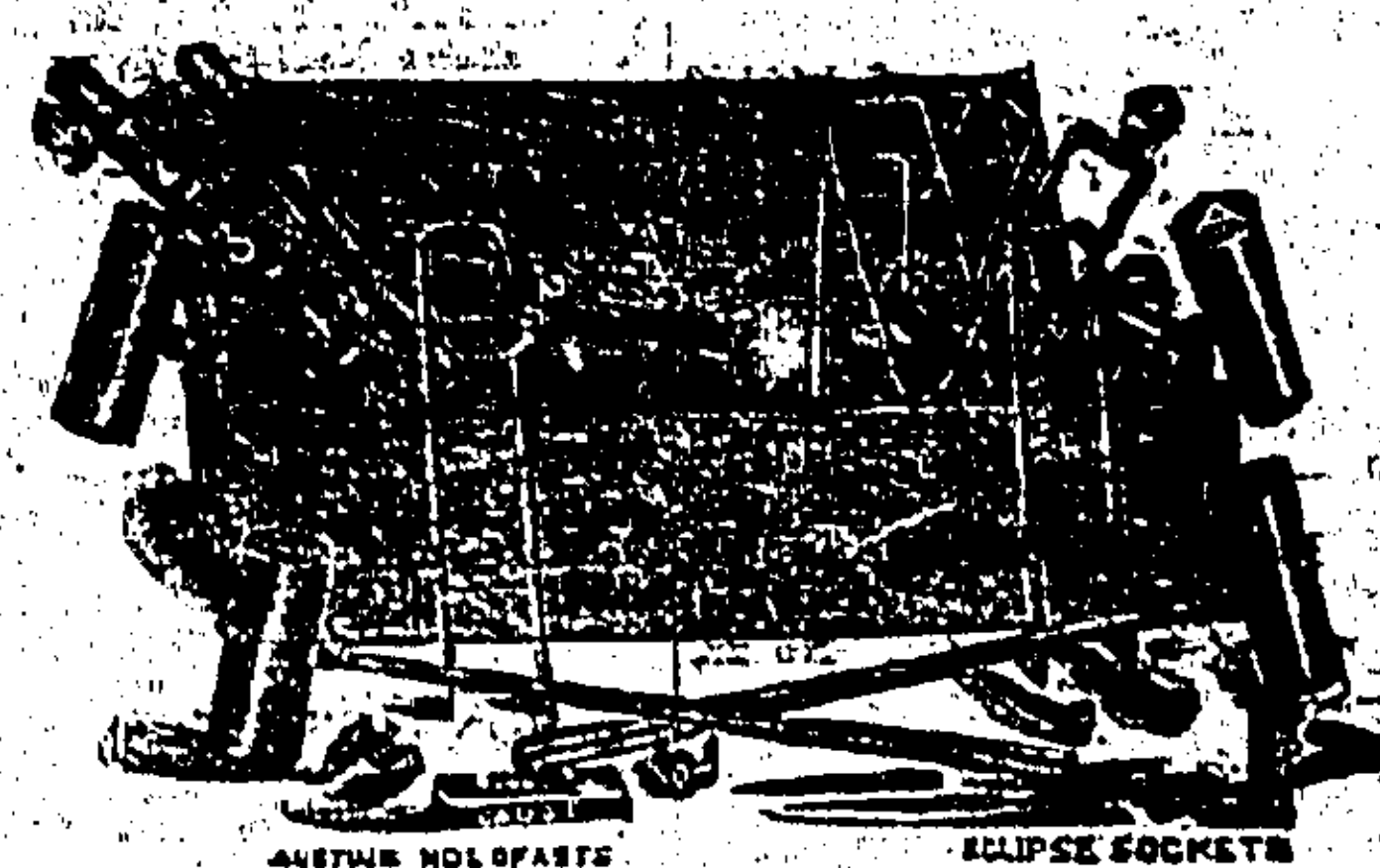
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IS NOW APPROACHING.

Be forewarned—

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DANCING IS THE  
CONDIMENT WHICH MAKES  
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# "HOTEL DE FRANCE,"

21, BOULEVARD ROLLANDES, HANOI.

UNDER New Management. Most Comfortable Rooms with Private Sitting-Room and Bath-Room attached to each room. French Cooking. Several Small Dining-Rooms for Families.

Wm Powell  
TELEPHONE 8146.

# BATHING SEASON.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S

KNITTED BATHING COSTUMES

IN THE LATEST COLOURINGS

BLUE, BROWN & GREEN HEATHER

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\$4.00 PRICES TO \$12.50

HIGH-CLASS

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.







## CABLES.

## LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH GOLF VICTORY.  
AGAINST AMERICA IN PROFESSIONAL FOURSOMES.

LONDON, June 6th.

Great Britain beat America in the Professional Golf Foursomes.

Great Britain won three matches, and America none. Two matches were halved.

## TEST MATCH.

## HOBBS UNABLE TO PLAY.

LONDON, June 6th.

Hobbs is unable to play in the Test match. The following will complete the team:—Fry, Evans, Mead and Stradwick.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE  
INDISPOSED.

LONDON, June 6th.

Mr. Lloyd George has caught a chill and has been ordered rest for some days.

## MINERS' STRIKE.

MINERS' LEADERS CHASING A  
WILL-O'-THE-WISP.

LONDON, June 6th.

The miners' Executive, accepted the coal-owners' invitation to a conference, which opened to-day.

Mr. Thomas Spencer, a trustee of the Derbyshire Miners' Association, speaking at Alfreton, said that the miners' leaders must recognise that they were beaten on the question of a Pool. They had been chasing a will-o'-the-wisp, while thousands of miners' families were starving. The country was heading to ruin. There will be no excuse for the leaders rejecting the coal-owners' offer to discuss the wages question from a practical viewpoint. The threatened withdrawal of the ten millions subsidy necessitated somebody making a move in the direction of a settlement.

## CONFERENCE IN PROGRESS.

LATER.

The conference of coal-owners and miners is proceeding. It is expected that the former's proposals will be submitted to a delegate conference of miners, which will decide the next step.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## OWNERS' OLIVE BRANCH.

LONDON, June 6th.

The coal-owners held out the olive branch to the miners, last night, when Mr. Evan Williams, president of the Mining Association, sent a letter to Mr. Hodges stating that at a meeting of his Executive to-day he would propose that the miners be invited to meet and then talk matters over. Mr. Williams says that the Premier's time-limit as regards the ten millions subvention introduces a factor which the coal-owners cannot ignore. He points out that although the offer does not affect them financially it is immediately valuable to the workers and coal-owners, and he is very desirous they should not lose it.

## THE PUEBLO FLOOD.

EARLY MORNING PANIC IN  
STRICKEN TOWN.

DENVER, June 6th.

A flood due to the overflowing of the Arkansas and Fountain Rivers struck Pueblo at 1.45 in the morning. Hundreds of families lost everything in a flood rush to escape. Warning signals, displayed at six o'clock in the evening, apparently were not heeded. The loss of life is greatest in a suburb inhabited mainly by steel workers. A trainload of tents, food, and fresh water, is being sent from Denver to Pueblo, where a regiment of the State Rangers has taken control to effect rescue and prevent looting.

## TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS.

## POINT IN NEUMANN CASE.

BERLIN, June 6th.

A semi-official statement emphasises the fact that the acquittal of Neumann, who was in charge of the submarine which sank the hospital ship *Dover Castle*, was solely due to the fact that he acted in obedience to the order of his superiors. The question of the legality of this order will form the subject of other proceedings.

## DEATH OF MR. WILL CROOKS.

LONDON, June 6th.

The death is announced of Mr. Will Crooks, former Labour M.P. for Woolwich.

[The Rt. Hon. Mr. Will Crooks was born on April 6th, 1859. In 1893 his first wife, Matilda South, whom he married in 1871, died. In 1893 he married Elizabeth Coulter. He had two sons and four daughters. In 1898 he was appointed to a cooper. In 1899 he became a member of the L.C.C. and in 1901 Mayor of Poplar. He was chairman of the Poplar Board of Guardians from 1898 to 1906. He was Labour M.P. for Woolwich from 1903 to 1901, and again from Dec., 1910, until his recent retirement from public life owing to failing health. He was made a Privy Council in 1910.]

FAR EASTERN CABLE  
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW FRENCH MINISTER IN  
PEKING.

PARIS, June 1st (delayed).

According to *Le Temps*, the French Government intends to replace M. Boppe by appointing as Minister to China M. Le Fleury, who was for a long time the chief adjutant of M. Paul Cambon.

JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE IN  
PARIS.

PARIS, June 1st (delayed).

The representative of the French President and several Cabinet Ministers welcomed the Japanese Crown Prince upon the latter's arrival in Paris. Troops lined up in front of the station and rendered honours. The Crown Prince is to lunch to-day with the President.

## LOTTERIES.

THE TRIUMPH OF HOPE OVER  
EXPERIENCE.

The popularity of lotteries, says a writer in the *Singapore Free Press*, is a proof of the incorrigible optimism of human nature. It represents the triumph of hope over experience. At the present time there are thousands who are debating with themselves as to what they will do if they win the Calcutta Sweep. Prove to them, mathematically, that their chances of winning a prize are just about equal to their chances of being run over by a tramcar, and without being depressed by the latter prospect, they will be no less elated over the former.

What the kill-joys who wish to suppress gambling in every form fail to realise, is that gambling is the one form of excitement left in this over-civilised age, in which the average man sees nothing before him save a lifetime of drudgery, rewarded by the bare means of subsistence. Not unnaturally he jumps at the chance of acquiring at one bound the opportunity of eliminating the drudgery and living a decent life. Where in former days a man would go forth and risk his life in search of a fortune he now risks his money, and this is not such a come-down from a romantic point of view as appears at first sight, for the war has shown us that a man's property is considered more sacred than his life. A lottery is the most satisfactory form of gambling, inasmuch as the result gives intense pleasure to the minority at a trivial expense to the majority; and moreover the majority get all the pleasures of anticipation which philosophers tell us are greater than those of realisation. Of course, there are congenial imbeciles who will spend a month's pay in buying up large numbers of tickets, but the average man realises that from the practical point of view, odds of 10,000 to 1 are not much better than 100,000 to 1, and that if he is lucky he will win, and if not he won't, so contents himself with one or two tickets.

## HOW THE NARROWS WERE SWEEPED.

Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon, speaking at Kingsway Hall, on April 27th, at the annual public meeting of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, said the trawlers and mine-sweepers of the Dover Patrol swept up from 1915 to the end of 1917, over 1,500 German mines, they swept a total distance equal to 12 times round the earth, and 100,000 merchant vessels passed the Narrows during those years, with a loss due to German mines of only one twenty-fifth of one per cent.

## THE FAR EASTERN GAMES.

OPENING IN A DOWNPOUR OF  
RAIN.

The official opening of the fifth Far Eastern Games took place in the Hong-kew Park, Shanghai, last week. In spite of the inclement weather, a great concourse of spectators were present and witnessed keen competition and a number of close finishes.

Owing to the sudden state of the field, the basketball and tennis matches had to be called off. Otherwise the day's proceedings passed off excellently. Only one accident was reported, Paul Young, China's leading pole-vaulter, having the misfortune to sprain his ankle, which necessitated his being carried from the field.

At 2.30 the grand parade was held, in which more than 3,500 persons participated, all of whom will in one way or other take some part in the Games, either as contestants, officials, or exhibitors. After marching round the field, the company lined up in front of a platform on which stood the chief delegates and the speakers of the day.

## WELCOME TO CONTESTANTS.

Dr. C. T. Wang, chairman of the executive committee of the China Contest Committee, presided, and in a few remarks, welcomed the contestants.

Mr. Hsu Yuan, Special Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, and representative of the Chinese Government, on behalf of the Premier extended to the participants the heartiest greetings. This was no mere competition for individual honours, but a competition to elevate the standard of athletics and to bring them in line with the records of the world. As he was addressing men of high intelligence and culture it was needless for him to discuss at length the question of sportsmanship, which, he felt sure, would be exhibited in all the games of the week. He hoped that in the contests which would follow some world's records would be established, and he hoped that success would follow them when later they had qualified themselves for the world's Olympic Games.

Dr. Kano, representative of the International Olympic Committee, brought greetings on behalf of his association, and trusted that all of the competitors would strive for a position in the International Olympics.

Mr. H. F. Zin, representative of the Military and Civil Governors of Kiangsu, and read a congratulatory message on their behalf.

Mr. Camilo Osias, chief of the Philippine delegation and representative of the Philippine Bureau of Education, and Dr. S. Kishi, head of the Japanese delegation, were also speakers of the day.

## THE SECOND DAY.

## RECORDS BROKEN ON THE FIELD.

The Far Eastern Olympic Games were continued under ideal weather conditions. The number of spectators was even larger than on the first day.

Several Far Eastern records were broken throughout the day, while several others were equalled. China retained her hold on the Far Eastern football championship by defeating the Philippine eleven, who the previous day had beaten the Japanese. When M. W. C. G. Clifford, the referee, blew the final whistle the score stood at one to nil.

China did not have much difficulty in defeating the Japanese in volleyball; the scores reading 21 to three and 21 to nil. In the basketball game, played in the morning, China won a close, but well-deserved victory over the Philippine five. The game was strenuously contested and scientifically played throughout. The visitors, the Chinese, and passing were excellent. The Chinese being inclined to play an individual game, and had it not been for the good shooting of the Chinese five, the score would probably have been different. There was a good deal of rough play and fouling on both sides, resulting in the disqualification of one of the players of the visiting team. At the end of the first half the score read 17 to 15 against China, but in the second half the tide turned, and the latter came out victor with a score of 30 to 27.

Tu Jang-tang, of Hankow, easily won the discus throw and broke the old record of 105ft. 8in. by 61in. C. H. Yuan, who won the running high jump, failed to equal the previous record though he came within 4ft of it.

The Japanese were by far the best in the distance running, especially in the 880 yards and the 5 miles. In these two races the Japanese won first three places. Perhaps the most spectacular race of the day was the five mile in which a Shanghai Japanese, Yoshioka, easily ran home first. Leading from the very beginning, this runner kept up his lead until the very end, when he defeated his next competitor by nearly two laps and ran in breathing just as smoothly as when he started. His time, 29min. 44sec. beat the old records (Far Eastern) by 2min. 11.1-sec. and came just 2min. 16.1-sec. away from the record established by Finn. Kolehmainen, 27min. 29.1-sec. N.C. Daily News.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

EFFECTS OF THE COAL  
STRIKE.

## UNEMPLOYMENT.

Statistics issued by the Ministry of Labour, on April 15th, show an alarming increase in unemployment since the commencement of the coal dispute. In two weeks the persons engaged in insured trades who have been thrown out of employment and have registered for unemployment pay have increased by over 130,000, and the numbers of short-time workers have been added to very materially.

The Labour Minister has stated that the sum paid for unemployment benefits on April 8th was £1,771,000, as against £243,000 on April 2nd, and the out-of-work donation paid on the same dates was £392,000 and £31,000.

The latest figures of unemployment throughout the country as disclosed by the records of the "live" registers of the Ministry of Labour are those for April 15th. These, it is officially stated, are preliminary figures, and are subject to revision. The statistics show that there were approximately 1,686,900 persons registered as unemployed, an increase over the previous week of more than 71,200. The details are:

Men	1,143,200	1,069,358	1,009,912
Boys	71,200	67,893	63,635
Women	408,000	384,388	393,573
Girls	63,500	60,968	57,938

Total 1,686,900 1,615,607 1,526,060

Persons working systematic short time in such a manner as to bring them within the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Act who are entitled to claim benefit continue to increase, and the number of such persons has grown by over 100,000 in less than a month. The short-time claimants on April 15th numbered approximately 634,000. The figures in the preceding weeks were:—

April 8th	597,000
April 1st	582,000
March 24th	527,000

## COMMUNAL KITCHENS.

It is reported that coal stocks at the various ports are dwindling rapidly, and the need for economy is becoming daily more urgent. In view of this fact, and of the possible duration of the strike, attention is being given to the idea of the communal kitchen, and local authorities will probably be asked to proceed very much on the lines adopted during the war. Communal kitchens may be rendered more necessary in some districts than in others, for where storage accommodation is limited it may not be possible to continue the weekly domestic allowance of coal at the present rate of 60lb. The demand for firewood is increasing, and the Disposal Board, dumps throughout the country are being inundated with orders for old ammunition cases and aeroplane wood.

SOME OF THE RECORDS.  
In most of the other events, the Philip-  
pines were victorious.  
The following are a few of the records  
which were either equalled or broken:—

Time	Previous winner	Time	Previous winner
10 sec.	Same man	10 sec.	Same man
30 2/5 sec.	Hell	30 2/5 sec.	Hell
104 ft. 4 in.	Gumbay	104 ft. 4 in.	Gumbay
50 min. 29 1/2 sec.	Iku	50 min. 29 1/2 sec.	Iku
10 ft. 10 in.	Same man	10 ft. 10 in.	Same man
105 ft. 8 in.	Alvarez	105 ft. 8 in.	Alvarez
57 ft. 4 in.	(18 lb.)	57 ft. 4 in.	(18 lb.)
48 ft. 7 in.	(18 lb.)	48 ft. 7 in.	(18 lb.)

The following cables are reproduced by courtesy of the China Mail:

## JAPANESE WINS THE MARATHON.

SHANGHAI, June 6th.  
Four Japanese entered the 25-mile Marathon. The Chinese and Filipinos are not participating. Two of the contestants, Mogi and Yashima participated in the Antwerp marathon. Inagawa was the winner in 2 hours 37 minutes 16.4 seconds. Mogi was second and Yashima third. It was a great exhibition. The difference between the winner and the last man, Hasegawa, was eight minutes. The winner showed surprising freshness at the conclusion of the race, circling the track at a fast pace and finishing with a brisk sprint. The others were also in good condition. An ovation was accorded. The Philippines won the decathlon. Japan was second, China third. Only four competitors survived the strenuous ten events.

PHILIPPINE WINS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.  
Fargan, the Filipino champion, beat Takaka, the Japanese player, in the Far Eastern Tennis Championship after a royal battle.

## NORTH-EASTERN CHINA.

THE SPHERES OF SUPER-TUCHUNS  
ARRANGED.

[ASIAN NEWS AGENCY.]

PEKING, May 27th.

After the division of funds, through the medium of the Prime Minister, the War Lords, Tiao Kun and Chang Tso-lin, have just reached an understanding relating to the equal division of North-Eastern China, Manchuria, Mongolia and the three special administrative areas of Jehol, Shuiyuan and Chahar as follows:—Tiao Kun shall exercise full control over Chihli, Shantung and Honan with the provinces of Shansi, Shensi and Kansu as their subsidiaries. Within these six provinces, the previous consent of the Paoting War Lord must be secured if the Government desire any alteration in their rulers, armies or finances.

Chang Tso-lin shall have full control over Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang with the three special administrative areas of Jehol, Shuiyuan and Chahar as their subsidiaries. As in the case of Tiao Kun, no change of any importance can be effected in these provinces and special areas without the previous consent or concurrence of the Mukden War Lord. With reciprocity, Tiao Kun will not interfere in any way with the affairs of these regions unless he is invited to do so by Chang Tso-lin. In addition, as Chang Tso-lin is going to have full charge of Jehol, after its recapture, will be placed under his influence.

On account of this satisfactory arrangement between the Super-Creators of the Government, Chang Tso-lin, chiefly taking into consideration the popular opposition from Jehol, Shuiyuan and Chahar, has agreed not to press for the appointment of Chang Hsu to the post of High Inspecting Commissioner for the above mentioned three special administrative areas at the moment. But corresponding to the removal of Chen Shu-fan and the appointment of Yen Hsiang-wei to the Chahar, Kuei-tai, will be removed from Jehol in favour of Chi Chin-chun, commander of the twenty-ninth division of Fengtien army, as soon as a suitable post has been found for Chiang Kuei-tai in Peking or in the Yangtze Province. Neither Tiao Kun nor Chang Tso-lin wants him to work within their respective jurisdictions. Wong Chan-yuan has been left in the cold because his activities are in Central Yangtze Valley only.

MILITARY EXPEDITION TO  
MONGOLIA.

## AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

[ASIAN NEWS AGENCY.]

PEKING, May 27th.

In the name of the President, a long official announcement has been issued by the Government relating to the despatch of a military expeditionary force to Outer Mongolia. In the announcement, the government comforts the Mongolian Princes, Nobles and others in Peking not to be disturbed by the situation, because Marshal Chang Tso-lin, High Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria, has been entrusted by the President to assume full control of the armed forces in Mongolia and to lead the expedition into Uрга.

Further, the Government says that all the Chinese military and civil authorities in Mongolia have been instructed by the President to respect the Mongolian Religion and Monasteries and not to violate individual personal rights of the Mongols, and that the sole aim of the Chinese expedition is to oust the Russian influence from Mongolia territory without any intention to punish the Mongols at all.

The announcement concludes by saying that as Mongolia is part of the Chinese Republic and the Mongols are one of the five races who form the nucleus of the Republic, the Central Government, in spite of the existing financial hardship, cannot maintain in silence or allow the Russian bandits to occupy part of Chinese territory for any purpose whatsoever.

This announcement has made a fine impression upon the Mongolian residents in the Capital who have pledged their loyalty to the Government, and in order to assure their support for the Government, Marshal Chang has assured the Mongolian Princes that he will accept full responsibility for the recapture of Uрга from the Russian hands.

## BOMBAY IMPROVEMENTS.

DEVELOPMENT TRUST'S  
AMBITION SCHEMES.

The Bombay Development Directorate on May 12th issued a report dealing with the scheme of reclamation and housing in Bombay Island. Two reclamation schemes and three housing schemes are occupying the attention of the Directorate, and there are also schemes and sub-schemes "in the air" extending from beyond Akauri in the North to Pir Pan in the South.

An outline is given of some of the obstacles that had to be surmounted before development work could be started. The Back Bay reclamation scheme, receiver attention, and there is an interesting description of the great wall that is now being built at the Colaba end of the island. A giant dredger will arrive after the monsoon of 1922, and by that time it is expected to have a compartment of the reclaimed area ready for fitting in. Large projects in connection with the housing of the middle and working classes have been undertaken by the Directorate.

## THE TRIUMPH OF TAYLOR.

## A WONDERFUL SHOT.

Writing in *The Observer* on April 17th

a special correspondent says:—

Last summer at Westward Ho! J. H. Taylor declared that he had done with competitive golf; the life was too strenuous, and he was beyond it. The greatest golfing season ever known opened last week at Rochampton, and "J.H." as he is familiarly known, triumphed over everyone. Apparently there is still a vicious kick left in the famous Triumvirate. To Vardon and Braid it must have been deliciously comforting to see their trusty colleague fighting with such wonderful success to maintain the honour of the old brigade. From whatever angle it is viewed, Taylor's performance is truly remarkable. Imagine a man in his fifty-first year, who won his first open championship twenty-seven years ago at Sandwich, playing with just the same crispness and the same deadly accuracy that were the features of his game when Mr. Horace Hutchinson launched him into the world of professional golf.

## TAYLOR'S LONG DRIVING.

I first saw Taylor play fifteen years ago, when he was almost at the zenith of his fame. "It was the same Taylor, only his slimmest had vanished, that I saw at Rochampton. He was hitting the ball with much the same power and all the old cunning—the low, skimming drive, which cheated the wind and the long, firm iron shots which flew as straight as an arrow. The astonishing part of his game was his long driving. Since the advent of the small, heavy ball he has often lamented the fact that the younger generation of golfers—the Mitchells, the Duncans, and the Hays—could leave him many yards behind from the tee. While he was continually struggling to reach the long holes in two shots the others were playing half shots with iron clubs. But at Rochampton in the final he was consistently out-driving Ockenden, of Raynham Park, a sixteen years his junior, and a hard hitter of the ball, from ten to twenty yards. Two circumstances probably accounted for this minor phenomenon. One was that he was using a new type of the "putt" ball, which certainly does not appear to have restricted anybody's driving, and the other was the manner in which he hit it.

There are two distinct ways of hitting a golf ball—one is with "draw" and the other with "drift." The "draw" shot is one that performs a curve from right to left when near the end of its flight, and the "drift" shot is one that flies from left to right. With the "draw," really a slightly hooked shot, the maximum of run is obtained, while with the "drift," where there is a touch of cut, the minimum of run ensues. Most first-class American golfers employ the "draw," as do Braid and Hurd, while Vardon is a true disciple of the "drift" method, chiefly because it is attended with less danger. Taylor, who is a master of the art of control, played practically all his shots with the "draw," and secured the very valuable run when the ball touched the turf. Discreetly overlooked him at two holes, where he played the low, hooked shot. Firstly, there was his drive in the semi-final at 225 yards. It was an extremely critical stage of the game for the match was all square, and to all intents and purposes everything depended upon the winning or the losing of the hole. Playing into the wind, Taylor rather overdid the "draw" for the ball which was never on the line missed four times and some broken ground, and as luck would have it, ran clear of everything. There was also his brilliant shot at the fourth, which played with "draw" struck a tree and cannoned off to the foot of the green—clear again. On the other hand, Ockenden, whether deliberately or because he was unable to prevent it, played the "drift" shot—and was left yards behind.

## THE TURNING POINT.

In all golf matches there is an outstanding shot which is a great factor in deciding the issue. We saw one in the final at Rochampton. It occurred at the third, a hole of 490 yards, where the green, treacherously small, is severely bunkered on three sides. Taylor's putt was a trifle too strong, with the result that the ball dashed across the green into the hazard beyond. The tantalising part of it was that the pin was only a matter of two or three yards from the edge of the rather steep-faced bunker. To get the ball out somewhere on the green was, perhaps, quite easy, but to make it stop somewhere near the hole was a difficult problem altogether. In the circumstances there was only one kind of stroke to play, and that was the "hook shot," where you aim at a spot three or four inches behind the ball and hurl the head of the niblick as violently as is possible into the sand. Except keeping your head and going at the spot you wish further to be done. Taylor played the shot to perfection—up jumped the ball in a cloud of sand to fall five or six yards from the hole. He ran down the putt, obtained a half, and went joyously on his way. It was the turning point of the match, and both Taylor and Ockenden knew it.

The first big tournament of the year saw a veritable slaughter of the giants. Mitchell, Duncan, Vardon, Braid, and Hurd all collapsed in the most amazing manner. Ray was much in the same plight, for he also failed to qualify for the match-play stages. Apart from Taylor, the real heroes of the tournament were three of the lesser lights—Leach of Northwood; F. Ball, of Langley Park, and, of course, Ockenden.

Human beings love formulas that look thoughtful and save thinking. —Mr. Robert Lloyd.







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HONGKONG MARU ... Tuesday, 14th June, at 11 a.m.

KILIST MARU ... Friday, 24th June, at 11 a.m.

MISHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 7th July, at 11 a.m.

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JAPAN. ANCIENT AND MODERN.

[BY FRANK J. MELVILLE.]

While the early stamps of Japan are of interest to the advanced specialist, the middle and later issues present the chief fascination to the general collector. They provide a quaint mixture of modernity with the ancient lore of the Orient. The Japanese adopted the Western idea of using their stamps for commemorating notable events at a comparatively early date. In 1864, on the occasion of the silver wedding of the late Emperor, two stamps were issued to mark the event. They are of a large size, and show, in the centre the chrysanthemum, the imperial crest, supported by two cranes. The crane in Japan is an emblem of longevity, and is supposed to live a thousand years. The design is elaborated with cherry blossoms, which are said to represent the spirit of Japan. There were only two values, the 3-sen red, and the 5-sen blue; they were only on sale for one month, the "silver honeymoon," and were eagerly bought up.

At the close of the war with China, four stamps were issued which exhibit a phase of Oriental etiquette. It was desired to honour two of the heroes of the war, the late Marshal Prince Arisugawa Taruhito, chief of the staff of the Japanese army, and Lieut. General Prince Kitashirakawa, commander of the Imperial Guards engaged in the subjugation of Formosa. A 2-sen and a 5-sen stamp were decided upon, bearing portraits of these princes who had fallen in the war, but to avoid appearing to give one precedence over the other two stamps of each denomination were issued, so that each Prince figured on a 2-sen red stamp and each on a 5-sen blue.

The present Emperor, Yoshihito, was married to the Princess Sadako on May 10th, 1900, and a special stamp that is unique in the annals of philately was issued in connection with the celebrations. A description of its details will show what a volume of Oriental lore is embodied in its symbolism. In the spandrels are branches of wistaria, the crest of the Princess's family; the Imperial crest is at the top of the oval. The two swallows at the bottom are said to be emblematic of domesticity. The subjects within the oval are associated with the marriage ceremony in Japan. Chief among these is the yanginbako, a willow box covered with red paper, in which the first letter which the bridegroom sent to his bride is kept. Behind this box is a table ornamented with pictures of cranes and pines. While the crane is supposed to live a thousand years the pine never dies, so by these emblems the Japanese wish the young couple long life. On this table or "crischi" are placed rice cakes, called mikka yo mochi, which are left for three days and nights in the bridal chamber. To begin with, there should be as many of these cakes as there are years in the bride's age, presuming, of course, that she has told it correctly. The stamp, 3-sen emerald, was issued on April 28th, 1900, but the public was strictly warned not to use it before May 10th, the date of the ceremony.

In 1905 a 3-sen stamp was issued to commemorate the amalgamation of the Japanese and Korean postal administrations, and in the following year two stamps, 13-sen blue and 3-sen rose, marked the occasion of the triumphal military review of that year. In 1908 two high-value stamps were added to the general stamp series current in Japan, and these portray the Empress Jingō-Kōgō, one of the popular heroines of old Japan. The Empress Jingō was Regent from 201 to 239, in the name of her son, Ojiu, and died at the age of 100. She is remembered for her successful war against Korea, in which she took part; she had the special protection of the god Sumiyoshi, who piloted her vessels, and when a great storm arose huge fishes came up to the surface and held up the ships to prevent them from foundering.

**THE COMING OF THE CROWN PRINCE.**

The present Emperor succeeded to the throne on July 30th, 1912, but his coronation did not take place until November, 1915, when a set of four stamps was put on sale. The 13-sen grey and scarlet, depicts the curious "toque" used at the coronation, the 3-sen, violet and yellow-brown, shows the throne, in a frame of bamboo, paulownia, and other emblems. The 4-sen, carmine, and the 10-sen, blue, represent an entrance to the Imperial Palace at Kyoto, which is reserved for use on great State occasions.

A year after the coronation there followed, on November 3rd, 1916, the formal proclamation of the Prince Hirohito as heir apparent to the Throne of Japan. This event was marked by the issue of three special stamps, 13-sen green, red, and yellow, 3-sen, red and yellow, and 10-sen, deep blue and blue. The design on the two low values is taken from the dress worn by his Imperial Highness at the ceremony, the central device being a phoenix, an emblem of marital felicity, and the frame is ornamented with paulownia, imperial, the emblem of the Empress. The 10-sen stamp shows the hat or toque worn by the Prince within a frame adorned with cherry blossoms. Prince Hirohito, in whose honour these stamps were issued, will celebrate the twentieth anniversary of his birth in Europe (April 29th).

Three other sets of commemorative stamps have been issued recently, and have already been illustrated in this column. They are the Peace Celebrations set of 1919, the stamps to mark the taking of the first census for the whole of the Japanese Empire, October 1st, 1920, and the consecration on November 1st, 1920, of the Meiji Shrine, the temple built in honour of the late Emperor, who, at the commencement of his long and enlightened reign, introduced the postage stamp into Japan, the jubilee

(Continued at foot of next column.)

**BISHOPS' PLEA FOR MINERS.**

GOVERNMENT BLAMED.

Both Houses of the Convocation of Canterbury reassembled on April 27th, at the Church House, Westminster.

The Bishop of Lichfield moved a resolution recognizing that moral no less than economic issues are involved in the present dispute in the coal industry and declaring that the House—

1.—Welcomes on the part of the miners, the desire that the strong should help to bear the burdens of the weak, and on the part of the mineowners, a frank recognition that the living wage should be regarded as the first charge on the industry, and also their willingness to forgo profits during the present period of stress.

2.—Affirms its conviction that only on the lines suggested in the resolution of 74, passed by the Lambeth Conference, can a lasting settlement be hoped for this or other industrial disputes: "An outstanding and pressing duty of the Church is to convince its members of the necessity of nothing less than a fundamental change in the spirit and working of our economic life. This change can only be effected by accepting as the basis of industrial relations the principle of co-operation in service for the common good in place of unrestricted competition for private or sectional advantage."

The Bishop said the one thing needed above all others was a new spirit in all such controversies. He had known a good deal about miners in Durham, and his present diocese contained as large a part of the mining industry as any in that Province. He had spent the last two Sundays among the miners of Cannon Chase, and wished to testify to their extraordinary quietness, order, patience, and, he was bound to add, the resolution with which they met the present situation. All must have sympathy with these men, who followed such an arduous and dangerous occupation, and those who knew them best had a profound respect for the character of at least the majority of them. They were among the most trustworthy men in the country. They must sympathize with the miners in the way in which the present crisis was arguing upon them. It had been a great mistake to insist on decontrol taking place at the end of March. The desire of the miners that the stronger parts of the country should help to bear the burdens of the weaker districts was an entirely Christian principle. On the other hand, they could not withhold their sympathy from masters and men in the mining industry was not at all common. The present conflict was one which affected not only those immediately concerned, but the whole community. In such negotiations as were now taking place all the cards should be placed on the table.

**GOVERNMENT "UNWISE."**

The Bishop of Peterborough, in seconding the resolution, said he repudiated the idea that as bishops they had any authority to deal with the matter on its economic side. They did not wish to apportion blame, but he felt very strongly that there were few examples in modern days of a Government being so unwise and foolish as the present Government had been in refusing to use to its full advantage originally intended extent the time available for adjusting the difficulties which now seemed so insoluble. The mining industry was a national key industry, yet to any dispassionate critic the organization seemed to be singularly inefficient. It was not sufficiently realized how drastic the reductions proposed were. Considering the state of the industry, it would certainly have been a marvellous thing if a body like the miners had been prepared to accept so vast and drastic a reduction in their standard of wages and life as was contemplated. It was by no means simply a question of wages. A new outlook had come over the miner. He had discovered that the only way in which he could better his condition was by forming with his fellow-workers a great brotherhood. This change of outlook, this mutual comradeship which existed among the miners, was a very potent factor, which had not always been appreciated at its true value.

The Bishop of Birmingham said they must strive to reach a settlement which, if not a final one, would last for a very long period indeed. It was not a fight between the owners and the miners. The industry had got into a condition which demanded fresh and different dealing. The miners had a right to special consideration when compared with other workers. His work was beyond measure trying, deadly in its dullness, wearying, and arduous. He did not think they would ever get that blessed word nationalization to do for them what they hoped. Nothing was more untrue than to say that the miner was of a Bolshevik type. The Church should consider the whole question of what was called property, not only in regard to mine-owning, but property in general.

The Bishop of Winchester said it seemed to him that the statesmanship of the community was sadly at fault in not seeing that when decontrol came no effect would be too great in order to tide over a difficulty and inaugurate an epoch. He suggested the insertion in the resolution of the following words: "Recognizes as the root of the present trouble the neglect to prepare for the critical moment of decontrol by any constructive changes in the organization of the industry." This was accepted by the Bishop of Lichfield and his second.

The Bishop of Exeter said he should be very sorry if it went forth that the Bishops were on the Socialistic side. On the motion of the Bishop of St. Albans, the debate was adjourned.

of which event is being celebrated by another set of stamps, which will be put on sale on Tokyo and throughout the Empire. Daily Telegraph.

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SHAHPAT & THUAN via SWAROW	"TUNGSHING"	Wed.	8th June	Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KWASANG"	Thurs.	9th June	3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSING"	Fri.	10th June	D'light.
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SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"HUPEH"	On 8th June, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW"	On 8th June, Noon.
"HANGHAI & TIENTSIN"	"KUNMING"	On 11th June, 4 P.M.
WANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"KUNMING"	On 11th June, 4 P.M.
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & LONDON	"TAMING"	On 13th June, 4 P.M.
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"DUNERA"	5,400	18th June	Shanghai, Colombo & Bombay
"DELTA"	8,000	25th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SYRIA"	7,000	23rd July	do
"KALYAN"	8,000	6th Aug.	do
"KASHMIR"	9,000	19th Aug.	do
"KHYBER"	9,000	2nd Sept.	do

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All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.  
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's  
Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding  
arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees,  
and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and  
THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here,  
after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods  
have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE &amp; CO.,

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM &amp; HAMBURG—Monthly direct

service via Singapore and Port Said.

"SIAM MARU" ... Friday, 24th June.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS

DURBAN &amp; CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE

"CANADA MARU" ... Tuesday, 14th June.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore

"KASADO MARU" ... Friday, 20th June.

DELI &amp; BANGKOK via SAIGON &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service

"SHISEN MARU" ... Friday, 1st July.

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and

Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE &amp; TACOMA—

via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at

intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in con-

nection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ALABAMA MARU" ... Thursday, 16th June.

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Wednesday, 20th July.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco,

Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HAGUE MARU" ... Thursday, 23rd June.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Mojil &amp; Kobe

"MALAY MARU" ... Wednesday, 8th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommoda-

tion for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K.

wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 12th June.

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOY ... Thursday, 16th June.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1 Queen's Building, 30.

Tel. Nos. 744 &amp; 745.

## AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia. Lt. Hongkong for Australia

"TAIWAN" ... 11th June ... 16th June

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply

of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light

throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried.

Reduced Fares: Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand &amp; Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents. 168



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.  
FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai &amp; Japan Ports).

S.S. "ELDRIDGE"	From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
S.S. "VENATOR"	July 25th	July 25th
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE"	Aug. 3rd	Sept. 13th

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe &amp; Yokohama).

S.S. "PAULET"	June 15th
S.S. "COAXET"	July 22nd

Through Bills of Lading issued to Oriented Ocean points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 &amp; 2478.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. 71

THE ADMIRAL LINE  
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

TO

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA  
and other JAVA PORTS

PASSENGERS &amp; FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

S.S. "GLYMONT" ... Sailing June 20th.

S.S. "CADABETTA" ... Sailing July 5th.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON—SINGAPORE—JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE FARRAR" ... Sailing June 20th.

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA" ... Sailing Aug. 3rd.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478.

PASSENGER OFFICE  
QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

## SERVICE TO UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "WINYAH" ... to NEW YORK June 8th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP  
LINES, INC..

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONE

1477 &amp; 2478.

AGENTS

5th Floor

HOTEL MANSIONS.

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## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 16th July

MARSEILLES via  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE,  
COLOMBO,  
DIEPOT, SUEZ,  
PORT SAID

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 740

B. BODENFUSER,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building

## CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA &amp; SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA" June 24th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

Y. YASUDA &amp; AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.

Agents,  
113, Cornhill Road, Central.

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Tel. 2307.



